

ISRAEL LABOUR UNITY MOOTED

It was at one time hoped that the Government would in the near future be able to implement the plan to add one year to the present eight years of elementary education as a means of raising the all round attainment of children leaving school. It has been found, not only in Israel, that the extra year beyond the age of 14 is one of the most vital and productive educationally and adds a lot of all proportion to life and to the child's equipment for life. This proposal, too, is being delayed for lack of funds for education.

Theatre Notes

very party having a strong ideological orientation, and the color of its own. The present West German Republic has by contrast developed a natural preference for a two-party system, which is helped but not caused, by its electoral law.

The number of politically effective parties is constantly shrinking, and the two big parties which emerge as survivors are both becoming loose coalitions in themselves, embracing people of various views and philosophies, rather in the manner of the American parties. The process has been at work for the last seven years, it has gained dramatic acceleration during 1967; and it is not impossible that 1967 may see its consummation.

Development Forty new drillings for oil would be carried out in the Heletz field this year... Nearly 800 immigrants, many from Hungary and Egypt, arrived... Research into isotopes and their use entered the planning stage at the Agricultural Research Station... A civil court was opened in Gaza.

Their problem is an acute one and it is to be hoped that the Bar Association itself will intercede on behalf of the unhappy colleagues, by permitting them to remain at least in the restricted and temporary field of reparation activity, for which they are prepared to no less a degree than the employees crowding

dangerous methods are not
worth while.

Yours, etc.
DR. H. FOLLA
Nahariya, December 27.

MEDICINE

Editor, The Jerusalem Post
Sir, — Referring to your
interesting "Aviation Column"
of December 28, I am some-
what bewildered and am not

The one party with independent factions is, in a way, a possibility that few of the senior members of Mapai would favour. Until 1944, the party had been composed of two factions, and when Abba Hava's broke away

your of union with Mapai provided certain conditions were met. They like the idea of being in Government and believe that they could play a more vital part yet if they were members of the leading party.

Mr. Ben-Gurion, who has repeatedly expressed his belief in a two-party system,

taking away with it many members of the younger generation, Mapai vowed that it and feels that by any count the present number of parties in Israel is too large.

themselves are dependent upon the greater powers and subjected to their policies. The Middle East policy is not too richly imaginative, at least not where it affects Israel-Arab relations, writes Lawrence H. White (New York). The State Department is still dominated by the Byrnes school of thought, which visualizes an Egypt-Arab-American alliance. At the expense of Israel's viability. Nor has time soured the death-knell of Foster Dulles' post admission to the League of Nations. "The Arabs can be shown away from Israel and converted into a buffer zone or, better still, platted to Nasser on a silver platter."

No Decisions Wanted

As far as Israel is concerned, the completion of the Hussein-Maklouf project, states that Israel has now added to its agricultural lands and also fenced off a Natural Reserve area whose fauna and flora will prosper as the

VISITORS' GALLERY For Be

PROFESSOR Alan Nevins of Columbia University, who has been in Israel since 1962, thinks it is racist today as a whole and understand President Eisenhower. "He is a man of keen intelligence and a good grasp of public affairs, able to look at all sides of a problem. And he is not likely to let Israel down."

comes a victim of demoralization and discouragement.

There are many reasons and proven ways of raising productivity. Would it not be worthwhile to act on the advice of the efficiency experts who are brought here with-

Letter Israel-U.S.

sion of the Korean War which caused them as many deaths but ended in a stalemate. They would do anything to prevent the recurrence of armed conflict anywhere, where,

There also was the surprise, the secrecy which preceded the Sinai operations.

"If only Americans had been better informed in time, they might

your friend in Israel. She is a Jewish young people's organization in Victoria, in southern California. I am sure that you, as an American, and a little Hebrew, would prefer your friend who has a knowledge of English.

Schouwburg

By HENRIETTE DOU
AMSTERDAM, 7

THE Amsterdam "Hollandsche Schouwburg," the glorious and dilapidated Amsterdam theatre which in 1933-1934 was taken over by the Germans as a collecting point for Jews prior to their deportation, will probably be demolished, the Amsterdam Municipality has decided.

It has not been possible to find a suitable use for the theatre. Restoration at this stage would demand a very considerable outlay of money, and would certainly be a product of the late 19th century at its worst, has not the

to Be Torn Down

It will be recalled that the summer of 1963 the "Holocaust Schouwburg" was the subject of a serious controversy. It had been offered by the Amsterdam Municipality to the Israel Government as a permanent exhibition center for Israel products etc., while some space in the building was to be reserved as a shrine to the memory of the Amsterdam Jews who perished at the hands of the Nazis.

The Israel Government at once accepted the offer, but it was to be torn down, but it had to go back on it later owing to the opposition of the local Jews, who said that they never wanted to see foot-

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Saturday night, Jan. 8
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ment life. In addition to the space of private pronouncements uttered in various parts of the world by self-styled spokesmen and calling for an official denial, it is patent that our country is given no sufficient latitude to spread their lies regarding insignificant incidents or important operations. Even our own spokesmen abroad, to nothing of public opinion in general, are hard put to explain such action.

To judge from snatches of

greatest military expedition of this century, he is not a military man. What is more important for his contemporaries, his instincts have always been right.

In order to appreciate the American attitude towards the recent developments in the Middle East, one cannot overemphasize the trust which the U.S. had put in the United Nations, Professor Nevins says. Action outside the U.N. and American, still under the impres-

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East had the full support of the U.S. Government — including her insistence that the roots of the evil must be examined before a final solution for the Middle East is tried out.

Before taking up his university career for good, Professor Nevins was leader writer for several important publications, including "The

all her own in the Middle East. In time, neighbouring countries will have a lot to learn from it. The average Israeli," Professor Nevins notes, "looks better and better housed and better clothed than four years ago. He also has much more faith in the future. And he has every reason to. Professor Nevins says.

S. J.

Wmnic

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THE ISRAEL CASE IN INDO-CHINA

Warm Reception, Attentive Ears to Sharet in Laos and Cambodia

By A. S. S. S. S.

THIS appointment of an Israeli Minister to Laos this week has drawn attention to this State and to Cambodia, the last two stations on the itinerary of Mr. Sharet's Asian trip. Though the weaker and less populous of Asian countries, they are the focus of considerable international interest because of their strategic position between the south of China and the Malay Peninsula. They also have their full share of problems.

Both countries, until a few years ago, were part of what was then French Indo-China. As new members of the United Nations, their international contacts are growing and their voices in the highest council of world affairs. Of the two, Cambodia is the larger, the more significant, the more prominent politically, the more active.

Laos is a land-locked unit, 22 times as large as Israel, but with a population only slightly larger than Israel's. For its size, it has an extremely long and difficult border, with China, North Vietnam, Cambodia, Thailand and Burma. Its economy is almost exclusively agricultural, and undeveloped at that. Its entire trade deficit as well as the modest beginnings of a development programme are underwritten by American and French economic aid.

Vientiane, the Laotian capital, is the world's only capital in the world to be exactly on the border, though in her case a wide river separates her from her neighbour, Thailand. Border trouble has been a constant sound familiar to Laotians. During the Indo-China war, a pro-Viet Minh movement occupied two of the country's 12 provinces and has been holding them since, under an armistice agreement reached at the Geneva Conference. An armistice commission composed of Indian, Canadian and Pole members has been successfully preventing flare-ups.

Delicate Balance
The main political obstacle to unification of the entire country is the presence of the pro-Communist Viet Minh, which in the eyes of many might endanger the nation's precarious independence. Although the central government is militarily stronger than the other group, a military solution would seem out of the question, since Communist North Vietnam would undoubtedly be on the side of its friends.

French influence is still considerable, mainly in the cultural and economic spheres, but possibly also in the political field. For the time being, Laos is still a member of the French Union and relations with Paris seem cordial enough.

Kind and Courteous
The people of Laos are of the Thai race and devout Buddhists. They share with various other nations in their immediate neighbourhood a natural kindness and courteousness, a tolerance towards all and a readiness to grant any hand stretched out towards them in sincerity. They are conscious of their country's poverty and somewhat over-apologetic for its shortcomings in technical achievements and everyday amenities.

Mr. Sharet's two-day visit to Laos was crowded with appointments. It also provided several unexpected experiences. The most striking of these was the meeting with the Crown Prince (the King is old and ill and lives in seclusion far from the capital), a most impressive per-



King and Queen of Cambodia receiving the Israeli Minister.

sonality, tall, broad, and of majestic bearing. He is also an intellectual and a statesman of no mean stature. The Prince's frank friendliness towards Israel was sincere beyond any doubt and his knowledge of both her achievements and problems profound. The key to this phenomenon in such a remote land was found when his student days at the Sorbonne. The Prince had written his thesis on a phase of ancient Jewish history. He was familiar not only with the Bible but with many commentaries on it.

Armistice Troubles
Not only the Crown Prince, but also the Prime Minister, Prince Souvanna Phouma, proved to be better versed in Middle Eastern affairs than it was generally supposed. His own preoccupations with shaky armistice agreements have helped to create an understanding of the provocations which demand the immediate withdrawal of Israel's troops.

The round of visits included talks with the Minister of Agriculture and all his senior staff, the Ministers of Construction, Public Health and Education, the President of the National Assembly, the Secretary to the Cabinet, and a number of other officials. A state dinner for the visit was given at the Prime Minister's residence was attended by many of the highest dignitaries. A car trip to an ordinary fishing and rice-growing village concluded the programme.

There is as yet no important general public opinion in Laos, but there can be no doubt that the Israeli visit has created a friendly interest in the highest official circles which the visit created around Israel, her problems and her potential contributions to Asian relations for mutual benefit. Laos, though small and weak, cannot be overlooked by Israel in her quest for such relationships.

Cambodia
South of Laos and sandwiched between Thailand and South Vietnam, lies Cambodia, the other formerly Indo-Chinese kingdom. Like Laos, it is a landlocked unit, with the majority of countries visited by Mr. Sharet in his French linguistic, cultural, political, economic and even culinary influences.

Like Laos, Cambodia is at odds with bigger neighbours. Thailand annexed some Cambodian territory during the World War, when France was down (only to give it up again after Japan's surren-

der). South Vietnam, which has a stronghold on Cambodia's southern border, has been a thorn in the side of the French since the war.

The audience with the King and Queen was memorable for its human warmth. The Royal couple sat together in the resplendent Throne Room. After the visit, who had been given full military honours, had presented the resplendent Thronium of King Sihanouk. The King replied with a toast in terms heartening even the most troubled of hearts. The Queen, of striking charm and intelligence, and is no doubt one of Asia's outstanding ladies.

The editors of several Cambodian papers called on the visitor and were most generous in their subsequent treatment of the visit.

A state dinner given by the Premier concluded the programme, and on Mr. Sharet's departure the same military honours were extended as on his arrival.

In both Cambodia and Laos the visit did much to put Israel much more firmly on the local map than before. In both, Buddhist kindness and peacefulness and a French cultural background are conducive to a better understanding of Israel's plans and problems. In both, the abundance of natural wealth and human potentiality of development have enhanced Israel's stature as a nation dedicated to progress under more difficult conditions.

Intriguing Statesman
Political life in Cambodia is dominated by the unusual and intriguing personality of the ex-King Prince Norodom Sihanouk, who gave up his throne to become Prime Minister at the head of his popular movement, the "Royalist Community," and gave up the premiership in order to direct things unchallenged from behind and above daily politics as his country's elder statesman at the age of 35.

Full of a sense of the importance of his dedicated mission to his people, beloved and unchallenged arbiter of the country's affairs, he is in his element, this soft-spoken Buddhist reminds one in no way of Burma's Aung San, as he might have appeared 15 years ago, before he attained his fully developed personality and stature. Prince Sihanouk, who has visited many foreign capitals, including Moscow and Peking, already commands considerable attention in his part of the world, and may well develop into a statesman of ever wider significance.

Children Bright
Cultural backwardness and the results of a primitive home environment are often mistaken for mental retardation, but it has become even more apparent that the school progress and the social adjustment of these children, the lack of many a modern school conditions. Given good teachers and adequate school equipment, they are soon able to proceed at a rapid pace and follow the general school curriculum, in contradiction to the views originally held by many of the educators who contended that a special curriculum would have to be drawn up for immigrant children.

Considering the fact that almost all immigrant children have come to Israel without any previous schooling whatsoever and that their home environment is a void, whatever kind of reading stimulation, their rate of progress, when provided with suitable instruction, is truly remarkable. The eighth grade of elementary school children who have been in the country not more than four or five years, have a reading level equivalent to that of the average Israeli pupil. This conclusion was arrived at following country-wide survey of the immigrant children in 1955 and 1956 and involving all eighth-grade pupils in Israel.

Growth and Enrolment
Compulsory education has continued to be implemented for the age group of 5 to 14. In the 1955-56 school year, groups who have not completed their elementary schooling are obliged by law to be enrolled in evening classes. There was automatic enrolment of every child entering the country, while on the other hand the compulsory age group in kindergarten and primary enrolment is due in part to the high birth rate prevailing since the establishment of the State. The number of children in the age group 5 to 14, which was 125,000 in 1954/55, was paralleled by a rise from 12,067 to 15,118 in teaching posts.

Budgeting and Financing
The budget of the Ministry of Education and Culture continued to be the largest of all ministries after Defence. From about IL200 in 1954/55, it grew to close to IL200 in 1955/56, and reached IL200 (77% for primary education) in 1956/57. A further increase was approved by the Knesset for the year 1957/58, when the budget may pass the IL200 mark. These sums do not include agricultural and vocational education, which is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and La-

IBRAHIM EL AWAL WILL JOIN NAVY

AMERICAN VESSELS SAILED INTO FIRING LINE

By LEO REEMAN

IBRAHIM EL AWAL, a 30-year-old Egyptian, is shortly to be inducted into the Israeli Navy.

At dawn on October 21, the second day of the Sinai campaign, a foreign ship was reported to be approaching the Port.

At that time, the U.S. Sixth Fleet had sent an evaluation squadron to Haifa to take aboard all American citizens and it was at anchor in Haifa Bay, exactly between the Israeli fleet and the approaching destroyer.

The Israeli coastal batteries could have opened fire at this long range, but there always was a possibility that they would hit the American destroyer, and there was nothing that the Israeli gunners looked forward to less than shooting an American warship, unless it was a Russian one bearing a gift of peace doves from Mr. N. Bulganin.

Fire Holed
Therefore, the gunners held their fire and let the ship approach to within six miles, before the Israeli Navy opened fire. The American ship was hit in the hull and moved out of once from the line of fire, and the American ships complied within a few seconds with the Israeli demands towards Khayot Beach.

The time was 08.30, about 30 minutes before dawn. We turn now to the Her Majesty's ship HMS Hermes, a Hunt class light destroyer, which took part in anti-submarine and convoy escort operations in World War II and was

sold to the then Royal Egyptian Navy in the summer of 1950.

She was renamed Ibrahim El Awal and she was a trim ship, in an excellent condition as a used ship can be. In her five years of service in the Egyptian Navy, her constitution as much that major drydock repairs and overhauls were called for, and this destroyer entered dock at the Royal Dockyard in Alexandria in the summer of 1955.

Her skipper was a tall, thin Alexandrian of Turkish descent, named Lieutenant-Commander Hassan Rashed Tamam. Hassan's brother, an Egyptian infantry captain and a company commander at Sharm el Sheikh, where he was taken prisoner, has this to say of his history-making older brother's capture.

"My father owned a motor yacht and Hassan used to spend all his days on it, tinkering with the engine, sailing out of Alexandria Harbour and taking her for a spin up and down the coast. He grew up at sea, and it was only natural for him to graduate from naval college. He was and still is, a wizard of a navigator and he could steer a ship to any point in the world with closed eyes, without the aid of any instruments."

"He became, in spite of his young age, one of the best port pilots at Alexandria Harbour and it was only natural that when the Egyptian Navy expanded, and was looking for promising young officers, the naval command

sent Hassan to a British naval school, from where he returned to take over command of the Ibrahim El Awal. He is a good mariner and an excellent navigator, but I guess you must possess other qualities as well to command a warship in battle."

Lieutenant Janan, the Egyptian destroyer's executive officer, on the other hand, following which Tamam said: "He is, was and has always been a very stupid, mentally unbalanced and cowardly. He was not fit to be the skipper of a garbage barge, let alone a destroyer."

Hassan's Favourite
Young, fresh-looking Janan can well afford to express such opinions of his skipper, because he is one of Hassan's fair-haired boys and a member of the "Free Officers" movement. At the Egyptian officers' prisoner stockade all other officers take orders from him, right up to the majors.

Tamam and Janan agree on one point: it was a fatal mistake on the Egyptian Navy's part to send a single warship to attack Haifa; and in any case the destroyer should have been sent in a group, instead of at dusk, which would have given it 12 hours of darkness in which to manoeuvre and disappear after the hit-and-run tactics. The odds are that our destroyers, which were bigger and faster, would have caught him anyway, but he would have had no jets overhead to worry about.

As soon as the American warships were clear of the firing line, the two Israeli

destroyers rushed to close range with the enemy. Fire was opened on the Ibrahim El Awal and the first near-miss had a dampening effect on Tamam and his officers. The Ibrahim El Awal veered sharply backwards and attempted to escape to Lebanese waters. One Israeli destroyer moved in first and cut off the Egyptian's escape route, following which Tamam turned westwards and steamed on at full speed, hoping to shake off his pursuers, who were hammering at him with their 4.1-inch cannons.

He shot back but his gunnery was poor and ineffective (not a single one of the 100 four-inch shells that he had fired on Haifa that night had exploded on or near target). The running battle continued for an hour and a half, by which time the destroyers were some 44 miles west of Haifa, 38 miles from where the battle started.

By dawn the Egyptian destroyer had slowed down considerably. It was scored by Israeli gunners on her stern and bow. Then more direct hits were scored upon an ammunition store and a paint locker. Fire and smoke rose from the bow as the destroyer began taking in water through jagged holes torn by Israeli shells below her waterline and listing to the panicked cries of frightened Egyptian sailors.

Jets in Flight
An Israeli frigate sent as reinforcement caught up with the moose. In the meantime, the Israeli Air Force had sent a flight of four Ouragan jets. The first two were in to attack shortly after dawn, before six a.m. The ships were so close to each other that the light frigate was afraid of hitting an Israeli vessel. But all Israeli ships executed a sharp starboard turn and two Ouragan jets whizzed down to take over the stricken Egyptian with rockets and cannon fire.

In wild panic, the Egyptian crew deserted their positions as the Israeli ships moved up to take over the stricken Egyptian. The Israeli ships moved up to take over the stricken Egyptian. The Israeli ships moved up to take over the stricken Egyptian.

Commander's Known
A Commander, known as "Itse" in naval circles, says that the Egyptians must have been graduated from a special course in ship wrecking. To make themselves more comfortable, the Egyptian officers had enlarged their cabins and other accommodations at the expense of the ammunition stores and spare-part lockers. Where ready access to have been, Coca-Cola dispensers and even a small table and refrigerator with soft drinks were placed.

The boilers were full of trash, including old shoes, pieces of uniform, human excrement and chunks of spit. All parts were rusty, spares were missing or misplaced, there were no keys for the parts which did function, and many keys for parts which did not function were entirely non-existent. There were, however, many intact whips for the sailors.

The four 100mm. cannons were first-class, anti-aircraft radar-controlled and can be used both for surface and anti-aircraft fire. "Morris" hopes that after the Ibrahim El Awal meets her sister-ship, the Mohabbat, all in command future encounter, she will be able to entice her to join the Israeli Navy.

National Education Forges Ahead

By Dr. NOAH NARDE

THE years 1955 and 1956 were years of consolidation and further growth in Israel's educational system. In the field of the immigrant children, especially those from Arab speaking countries, to the life, language and spirit of Israel continued to be the outstanding achievements of the teachers, many of them immigrants themselves.

The planning of immigration provided the educational authorities with the needed respite to take stock of what was accomplished in the hectic years when the rate of immigration was not far from 1,000 a day, to implement the State Education bill passed in 1953 and to introduce the new state curriculum.

The varying backgrounds of the children, the cultural lag of many of them, the social and economic conditions, the mental state of the immigrant children, all these factors, far as intelligence, mental and social equilibrium and behaviour are concerned, have proved to be in no way inferior to the native-born children, and the extent of their deviation from normal behaviour is in no way larger.

Children Bright
Cultural backwardness and the results of a primitive home environment are often mistaken for mental retardation, but it has become even more apparent that the school progress and the social adjustment of these children, the lack of many a modern school conditions. Given good teachers and adequate school equipment, they are soon able to proceed at a rapid pace and follow the general school curriculum, in contradiction to the views originally held by many of the educators who contended that a special curriculum would have to be drawn up for immigrant children.

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New Consolidated Schools for blocks of immigrant villages in Lachish area.

hour with an additional expenditure of about IL25m.

It is estimated that another IL200m. is spent annually by local authorities and public organizations.

The above sums do not cover the ever-growing need for new school buildings. In order to keep up with increased enrolment, especially in the primary schools, about 1,625 classrooms by mid-1957, and during the next five years in addition to the 300 classrooms built in 1955/56. The average cost of each classroom was about IL1,000.

The Compulsory Education Law of 1954 placed the responsibility for the provision of school buildings and equipment upon the local authorities. To expedite construction, the Government helps the local authorities by subsidizing one-third of the cost with long-term loans out of the General Development Fund. About IL100m. were spent in 1955/56 on the construction of school buildings and equipment. The number of classrooms built during this period was about 3,000.

The Government has also invested in 1956/57 to do away with the second shift in some urban areas. In new immigrant settlements, the entire school population is housed in one building, and the school equipment and instruction is met by the Government.

The acute shortage of teachers felt in the years of mass immigration has been somewhat alleviated, but lack of teachers still continues to be felt in the Northern and Southern school districts. About 1,300 new teachers, 500 of whom were unqualified, were placed at the beginning of the school year. Teacher training is paid for by the Government. There were 1,000 students in 80 per cent girls - in our 37 teacher training institutions at the beginning of 1956/57.

A new salary scale was introduced this year, and an innovation in that pay is now determined by the teacher's qualifications and academic standing rather than whether he is a teacher in a government school. A teacher with a B.A. and ten years of service earns a basic salary of IL145 per month.

The private status of secondary education has remained unchanged. Tuition fees in high schools, pegged as they are to the cost of living index, have been rising from IL50 to IL60. A public committee was appointed by the Minister of Education to study the problem of raising secondary education. It was instructed to draft a Secondary Education Bill, which would place greater responsibility for the cost of secondary education on local authorities and on the Ministry of Education.

The Government has been meeting secondary education by granting a year per class for IL190 a year per class for school equipment; 2) by giving tuition scholarships, IL130 for each of the four high schools in the country; 3) by selecting on the basis of examinations not annually for all eighth-grade elementary school pupils to the country. These scholarships derive from a fund created by the Ministry of Education in co-operation with the Jewish Agency.

The seriousness of the problem of financing secondary education can be seen from the fact that only 10 per cent of our eighth-grade

training, 10 of pre-vocational training, eight of instruction in agriculture and four of pre-military training. It is hoped that some of the schooling of this kind will prove suitable to the youth in the immigrant agricultural settlements.

Common Schools
An interesting experiment in this direction is now being carried out in the Lachish development area, where a project of 27 settlements was established in 1953/54 by the Jewish Agency. These settlements were built in groups of four to five (about 400 families) within a radius of about five kilometres, each with a consolidated school. Such schools will provide superior to ungraded local schools in small settlements, inasmuch as they will make possible better grading, spacious school buildings, better selection of teachers and more adequate equipment.

A special feature of such consolidated settlements are their youth centres, intended to meet the needs of the 14- to 18 age group. These centres operate on a weekly schedule of 53 hours of work and study. A primary inducement to parents to have their children in school rather than working on the family farm is that in joining the youth centre each boy and girl becomes a wage earner and a source of steady income for the family by working four hours a day on the central farm. Another 20 hours a week are spent in 10 hours of academic instruction.

Arab Education
The proportion of girls in the Arab schools is not including the Gaza Strip) continued to be comparatively low: 3,012 girls out of a total of 35,447. Although Moslems constituted 93.5 per cent of the total Arab population (again without Gaza) the percentage of Moslem teachers is much smaller than that of the Christian teachers - 48 and 23 for male and female Moslem teachers respectively against 46 and 66 for Christian teachers. The percentage of Arab teachers in the total Arab population is 10 per cent.

A seminar for male Arab teachers was finally opened after a number of abortive attempts - there were not enough candidates - at the beginning of the school year to supplement the already existing seminar for girls. A printed curriculum for Arab elementary schools was issued by the Ministry at the end of 1956/57, supplementing the existing curriculum of study used until then. Sets of new readers for each of the elementary grades were made available and will greatly facilitate instruction.

Setback for Rhodesian Unions
By CYRIL DUNN
LUBAKA, N. Rhodesia. An entirely new kind of law has just been adopted in the British Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia to deal with Africans who cause trouble in the situation in the Northern Rhodesian Government has found itself, and from which it hopes to remedy the situation in a somewhat different way. The 40,000 Africans who work on the country's immensely rich copper mines had threatened the whole economy of British Central Africa by a series of strikes at the bidding of the African Mine-workers' Union. The notion that these leaders were African nationalist agitators first and trade union officials second got little support from the white mine owners. It was firmly established that they had been dangerously misled in the way they had led the African miners.

All formal methods of reasoning had come up against the white mine owners. The strikes went on and on, and the white mine workers were getting exasperated. So the British Government, Mr. Arthur Baines, devised a state of emergency, detained the African union leaders and forbade them to return to the Copperbelt. He and his Kananish Council, which is a sort of emergency, detained the African union leaders and forbade them to return to the Copperbelt. He and his Kananish Council, which is a sort of emergency, detained the African union leaders and forbade them to return to the Copperbelt.

When the Bill was before the Legislature, most of the white Members made a point of speaking about it with distaste, as a painful necessity and a mere "prophylactic" measure. But not everyone will agree that there is nothing punitive in taking an African out of an unusually well-paid and responsible job in the highly-Westernized Copperbelt and sending him back into an African bush village he probably has not seen for years. The African Members, who clearly thought it was a punishment and kept calling it, thereby provoking some of the white Members to abandon their "more in sorrow than in anger" line

Sun Can Cause Cancer

By WAMBLY BALD

NEW YORK (NANA).

WARNING TO SUN WORSHIPERS
A shippers has been issued here. Their risk: skin cancer. Dr. Eugene R. Traub, Clinical Professor of Dermatology at Temple University, told a medical group in New York: "Constant exposure to the sun's rays is one of the leading factors in causing cutaneous (skin) cancer, which takes 1,000 lives annually in the United States."

"It's the continued exposure, day after day, possibly to acquire a deeper tan, that does the harm. A single bad sunburn, painful as it may be, is not a factor."

Speaking before the graduation symposium on geriatric medicine, Dr. Traub pointed out that over 75 per cent of skin cancer affects exposed parts of the body, such as the face, neck, arms and hands. This, he said, would indicate the effect of too much sun on the skin.

He added that the incidence among outdoor workers, particularly farmers, gardeners and fishermen, is far higher than among office workers who get comparatively little sunlight.

In such all-year-round sunny areas as Dallas, Tex., he noted, the incidence of skin cancer is "20 times that of New York City."

"Moderate exposure to sunlight is definitely beneficial," Dr. Traub told his medical audience. Dr. Traub said that skin cancer is usually greater with darker skin. Negroes, he added, are very rarely afflicted with skin cancer.

He noted that many days on the beach can be just as dangerous to the skin as hot, sunny ones, and in some cases more dangerous because sunbathers may be less aware of the effect. He also advocated the use of skin lotions which to a certain extent filter out the sun's rays.

Concerning the use of sun lamps, the Dermatologist said: "Sun lamps can easily do more harm than good unless used with extreme caution. No one, he said, should use a sun lamp more than once a week except under the supervision of a physician. And even then, for not too many minutes."

How can one detect the beginning of skin cancer? The thing to watch out for, Dr. Traub said, are dry, scaly and inflamed spots that gradually develop into little lumps.

"There are no pain symptoms," he said, "and unfortunately that's why many afflicted persons delay going to doctors for treatment, until they're in real trouble. But early treatment should cure practically 100 per cent of all cases."

Another cause of skin cancer, according to the Dermatologist, is constant chafing usually by clothing such as shoes, belt buckles or collars. Occasional blows or bruises, the kind experienced by boxers and other athletes, will not cause skin cancer, he said.

"The thing to be concerned about is skin cancer, which is slow to show, especially on the face, neck and arms," Dr. Traub concluded.

PELTOURS

TRAVEL TOURS INSURANCE FREIGHT

DEPARTURES: JAN. 6 - JAN. 12, 1957

FROM TEL AVIV AIRPORT

Date	Time	Company	Destination
SAT. 9	12.00	L.A.I.	Athens, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Paris, New York
SUN. 10	12.00	T.W.A.	Athens, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Paris, New York
MON. 11	12.00	EL AL	Athens, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Paris, New York
TUE. 12	12.00	EL AL	Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam, London
WED. 13	12.00	CTF/B.E.A.	Nice, Athens, Rome, London
THU. 14	12.00	S.A.A.	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
FRI. 15	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SAT. 16	12.00	SWISSAIR	Athens, Rome, Athens, Zurich, Paris, New York
SUN. 17	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
MON. 18	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
TUE. 19	12.00	T.W.A.	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
WED. 20	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
THU. 21	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
FRI. 22	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SAT. 23	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SUN. 24	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
MON. 25	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
TUE. 26	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
WED. 27	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
THU. 28	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
FRI. 29	12.00	ATL FRANCE	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm
SAT. 30	12.00	EL AL	Stockholm, Vienna, Düsseldorf, Copenhagen, Stockholm

FROM HAIFA PORT

MON. JAN. 7 DEPARTURE

THU. JAN. 10 DEPARTURE

SUN. JAN. 13 DEPARTURE

WED. JAN. 16 DEPARTURE

SAT. JAN. 19 DEPARTURE

TUE. JAN. 22 DEPARTURE

FRI. JAN. 25 DEPARTURE

MON. JAN. 28 DEPARTURE

THU. JAN. 31 DEPARTURE

Arabic Literary Criticism

AL-SHARAFI-ADAB AL-ARABI
AL-SHARAFI (The Short Story)
By Abdel Qader Nassef
The Ministry of Education, Cairo, 1956, 120 pp.

Throughout their long literary history, the Arabs have consistently refused to yield to what Coleridge called "the willing suspension of disbelief... which constitutes poetic faith." This is why they are called chiefly in poetry and philosophy, and it was only under the impact of Western influence, and the influence of literary criticism, that they started to explore the possibilities of fiction. The process began in Egypt, where Western influence dates from Napoleon's entry in 1798, but in Iraq it had to wait until the British occupation of 1917, which ushered in an era of cultural renaissance.

It was the misfortune of Iraq that her cultural renaissance lagged behind Egypt's by more than a century. No sooner, therefore, was the Iraqis liberated from the stifling and despotic Ottoman rule by General Maude's army than they turned their eyes to Cairo, absorbing everything they could get their hands on, anything that came from that quarter. Many regretted this fact, but few had the courage to voice a contrary opinion, and the result was a flood of translations, at least at the outset.

A cautious warning is finally voiced against this trend in Mr. Abdel Qader's book, in which he makes it plain that the literary servitude to Egypt has resulted in an intellectual "strangeness." The beneficial influence exerted by Taha Hussein, Tawfiq el-Hakim and others was more than offset by the cheap, sensational material instrumental in giving Egypt a position more than just literary or cultural in Iraq. In addition, Iraqi writers have had a hard time of it since the Iraqi market was flooded by Egyptian literature, some of which could be classed as time-killing entertainment, but much of which, however, was original and original.

Jews Active
When a new chapter was opened in Iraqi history in 1914, it was the Jews who accepted the new order of things more avidly than others. Many knew French and were aware of it, not conversant in French culture. (The first Alliance School was opened in Baghdad in 1904.) They were natural, being more than a generation ahead of their compatriots, that they should prove pioneers in the Iraqi story. Their contribution is acknowledged in no uncertain terms. True, many volumes of short stories were published before and after 1917, but the publication in 1930 of "First Harvest" by the Jewish writer Anwar Shaul proved to be a milestone in modern Iraqi writing. It was by this book and others, the author says, that Mr. Shaul paved the way for the emergence of the Iraqi short story. Moreover, it was his fine weekly *Al-Harvest* (Harvest) which more than any other paper helped fashion and nurse the short story, and by arranging contests and distributing prizes, he encouraged writers by earmarking special sums for the purpose. Nor does the author's commendation of objectivity and less Jewish writers are mentioned.

Above all, a brief chapter is devoted to Shalom Shalev (now a Tel Aviv lawyer), a popular short story writer, and he is one of the very few who are honored by a biographical note. We have only a sideline with Mr. Darwish, since his duties as Secretary of the Jewish Community Council in Baghdad

By E. M. KHAOUIM

left him little leisure. Nevertheless, his courage and devotion to the Iraqi reading public, including even the victims of his satire, who regarded him as a humorist, his good intentions, and his reforming spirit. His slender volume "Some People" is a pleasure to read, as is the other book "The Free and the Slave" which he has written. The author's freedom of sentimentality, and he even forgets to the author's chagrin, is almost non-existent, always wrote in the "stream of consciousness" tradition.

We cannot help regretting that some fine recent works mentioned in the book should remain untranslated, especially, perhaps, those by Dhu-Nun Ayub, who deals with social questions, and stories, typical of his style, in which he rises to absolute power by the foulest means, corrupts and is corrupted by an assassin's sword. The author's style, the author re-

marks us, is what a blistering dictator is worth, not only in the world, but in the Arab world. When this story was published, many Iraqis were wondering at the worth by the price of a bullet.

However, despite his blistering evaluation, the author once descends to a somewhat sentimentalism, when, in citing Anwar Shaul's merits as a writer, he laments the fact that Shaul (who is still in Iraq), is not devoting all his time to serious writing, but to journalism and commerce, and attributes this fact to "Arab conservatism." Only recently two outstanding Egyptian writers, Salama Musa and Tawfiq el-Hakim, have made interesting statements in this connection. My experience has led me to believe that a political article or two accrue to the profit of an author more than a book, which takes a year or more to write, says Musa. El-Hakim, on being asked whether an author could live on his writing, answered in the negative. He said: "Neither in Egypt nor elsewhere. That is why writers should seek out their earnings by writing for the newspapers."

However, this remark of Abdel Qader's should not prejudice us in regard to the book's worth. Not only Iraq, but even Egypt, suffers from a scarcity of literary criticism, and the little available is still on a low level. It is in this light that this study should be viewed. It should be viewed as a contribution to the criticism of the traditional mode of either high-flown praise or cut-and-out denunciation.

Two Views of Middle East

By W. K. LAQUEUR

LEVOITE EN MOUVEMENT
By Jean de Sionne Lacouture.
128 pp. Paris, 1956, 120 pp.

AN ARABIAN NIGHT
By Hans L. Tietze.
240 pp. Verlag der Neuen Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, 1956.

In recent months few publications about the Middle East—written in any language—have merited a second glance. But here at last are two that deserve close attention. M. and Mme. Lacouture represented French newspapers and periodicals in Cairo during 1953-1954. Their book, written by the author, is a long historical introduction was not absolutely necessary, but the attempt, in the end, to bring their work up to date at any price (November 13, 1956) has not been quite successful. The book is a long historical introduction was not absolutely necessary, but the attempt, in the end, to bring their work up to date at any price (November 13, 1956) has not been quite successful.

The authors have relied, however, too much on the stories of Hassan Abdel Kadous (editor of the weekly *"Roue al-Yousef"*) and other leading "radical journalists," who possess the confidence of the junta. Their stories are of undoubted interest, even if altogether accurate, for they shed new light on quarrels in the junta, and especially on the relations between the junta and the "pro-Communist wing of the intelligentsia." But the authors have apparently been captivated by the charm and good manners of persons who may be pleasant as far as social contacts are concerned. They have apparently not been able to see the emergence of a strong Islamic movement, which is neither side nor progress.

For the same reason, there is far too little in this book on the junta's foreign political ambitions and its style of propaganda. The authors make an effort to be objective as far as Egyptian Islamic relations are concerned, but nevertheless their account is rather one-sided. Residing in Cairo since 1952, the authors are dependent Egyptian sources for their appraisal of the situation. However, despite all these criticisms (and the absence of Egyptian indices and many misspellings), the present writer, for instance, because "William" in their book is the only full-length study of a person in Egypt in any language that can be recommended—with reservations.

Dr. Hans Tietze, who toured the Middle East during the last year for the *"Neue Zürcher Zeitung"*, has written the best general introduction to present day Middle Eastern politics. In his political sympathies he differs widely from the Lacoutures. He is a Liberal, but not of the "left" variety. He has the additional advantage of having studied Middle Eastern history, of speaking and reading Arabic fluently, and of being a resident in the Middle East.

In his collection of articles he states rightly that the Arab-Israeli conflict, however important, is not the root of the present Middle Eastern crisis, and that a resolution of this conflict alone will not resolve the crisis. (This simple truth is still far from being generally understood in the United States and Britain.)

Dr. Tietze's concise narration and analysis of the situation is not mainly interested in constructive suggestions, but in taking first place in this programme. His descriptions of the Syrian and Jordanian political scene are realistic (which means that they are not optimistic) and his observations about social trends in the Arab world, and the crisis of the Jordanian monarchy, deserve close attention. A translation of this valuable book would be of importance.

Game No. 100
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 101
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 102
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 103
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 104
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 105
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 106
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 107
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 108
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 109
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)

Game No. 110
White: Pashin. Black: M. (M. is a very strong player.)



From the exhibition opening next month in the Stedelijk Museum, Amsterdam

Israelis Published Abroad

THE recent publication in

the U.S.A. of Prof. D. Pataken's book on "Money, Interest and Prices: An Introduction to the Economics of Israel" (New York, 1956, 120 pp.) is a welcome contribution to the study of the Israeli economy.

Prof. Pataken's book is a comprehensive study of the Israeli economy, covering the period from 1948 to 1954. It is a well-written and informative work, and it is a valuable contribution to the study of the Israeli economy.

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UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

THE SLEEPING WOOD.

By Mrs. Joseph, London, 1956, 120 pp.

Mr. Bates began with joy, and often tragic country stories, then from his own experiences he is that "Flying Officer X" whose sketches gave comfort to many in the dark early days of the war.

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Monumental Israel Atlas

ATLAS OF ISRAEL.

By G. C. ELIAS

of the country, which is included in the latest now issued. The colored reproduction is done beautifully, with even the individual member clearly discernible.

Two other maps from the cartographical section are included in this first issue. One is a sheet from Jacob's map, stretching from Haifa to Lake Kinneret, made during the Napoleonic period, and the other, of Haifa and its hinterland, from the Palestine Exploration Fund Map, published some 30 years ago.

The first to be based entirely on surveys. A new map of Israel, covering four of these 70x50 centimetre sheets, will wind up this section.

Temperature Map

The following four sections are devoted to Geomorphology, Hydrology, Climate and Hydrology. The temperature map of the climate series is included in this first batch.

Flora and fauna each have a section to themselves, and an unusual feature of the Atlas is the part devoted to the evolution of the landscape which shows the stages of bridge between the physiographic and the anthropogeographic divisions of the project.

This latter half of the Atlas is inspired on the face of the land, starts, quite appropriately, with historical maps, which will take the reader to the present state of the country. The first two of these in the first issue, one showing the various powers that have ruled in Palestine, and the other, a geological excavation, has 18 maps, stretching from prehistoric times to the Crusades, and showing the stages of the particular period. It will certainly be appreciated by amateur archaeologists in this country.

The printing of maps and text is of the highest standard, and judging from this first sample, the completed work will be a monument to Israel scholarship and book publishing.

Jews and Modern Psychiatry

JUDAH AND PSYCHIATRY.

Edited by Simon Novack. National Academy for Adult Jewish Studies, N.Y., 1956, 120 pp.

This volume, to our knowledge, represents the first attempt to explore the Jewish way of life against the background of modern psychiatry and to point up its psychological soundness and the contribution which its practice can make to the personal problems and inner needs of today's Jews. While much has been written about the theological, ethical, cultural and social aspects of Judaism, this book is an important contribution to the all too scanty literature available to the Jew in his own country.

Orthodox to Reform are represented among them, thus reflecting a complete cross-section of the American rabbinic world. The contributors are actively engaged in the task of bridging the gap between psychiatry and religion. For example, they are connected with the newly formed Department of Psychiatry of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America. Dr. Abraham N. Fraumlich is Professor of Pastoral Psychology at Hebrew Union College, Cincinnati. Dr. Henry R. Gold is both an ordained Orthodox rabbi and a practicing psychoanalyst.

Stimulating Reading
While there are inevitable disparities in style, depth, and comprehensiveness of treatment, the essays, make stimulating reading, and should lead themselves admirably to use in discussion groups as well as for personal study. Part I, entitled "Basic Problems in Personal Living," presents the views of twelve rabbis and psychologists on conscience and guilt, fear, anxiety, depression, and self-acceptance. There is also a chapter on "The Jewish View of Crime." Dr. Novack himself, in many of these papers, particularly those by the rabbis, concerns themselves with the emotional problems of individuals. The psychiatrists, on the other hand, frequently draw on Jewish sources as illustrative material for their scientific generalizations about human behavior.

Part II makes a fairly good case for the thesis that Judaism is good for the individual. It attempts to show how Jewish ways, if practiced in everyday life, can help meet the human needs of believing and of belonging. The psychological values of ritual are also dealt with. Dr. Gold sums up by analyzing the miracle of Jewish normalcy against the many psychodynamic factors which might easily have led to a heavy incidence of neurosis among Jews. The volume ends with three statements on the compatibility of Judaism and modern psychiatry, their areas of common pursuit, and their differences of approach and technique. A very useful additional feature is the listing for the first time of books and magazine articles which deal with various aspects of the subject.

The intended to adult Jewish educators, and above all to these interested in becoming informed about this hitherto neglected aspect of Jewish life.

H. B. BLUMENFELD

Child Post

A selection of the poems of the nine-year-old French poetess, "Child Post," has just been published in a French translation by Margaret Crockett (Hannah, London, 1956). Some of the poems are very beautiful, and the book is a very good example of a child's poetry.

The cover of the December "Twentieth Century" carries Howard Chandler Christy's drawing of a man in a suit, and a woman in a dress, standing in a room. The drawing is very beautiful, and the book is a very good example of a child's poetry.

The Americans are a people of English descent... Two men, one of whom is a Jew, are the authors of this book. The book is a very good example of a child's poetry.

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Round the Bookshops

HEBREW ...

Twenty years of patient observation have rewarded Eliezer Smol with an intimate knowledge of the Jewish community in Israel, and he has written a book which is a very good example of a child's poetry.

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